

ER 6-3126/a

Honorable Philip Young  
Chairman  
United States Civil Service  
Commission  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Young:

Many thanks for your  
letter of November 23 con-  
cerning certain releases.  
Your cooperation in this  
matter is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Allen W. Dulles  
Director

O/DCI/VMLockhart:am (27 Nov 1954)

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MORI/CDF Pages 7-8

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MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. DULLES

After you have noted I will send to  
Red White.

*Gift White*

*RWF*

RWF

24 Nov 1954  
(DATE)

FORM NO. 101 REPLACES FORM 10-101  
1 AUG 54 WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)



CHAIRMAN

Approved For Release 2006/11/08 : CIA-RDP80B01676R000700220017-5

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

6-3/26

November 23, 1954

Honorable Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington 25, D. C.

*Reed*

Dear Mr. Dulles:

In reply to your letter of October 18, 1954, the Civil Service Commission will exclude from its published releases on security statistics those figures reported by the Central Intelligence Agency.

If this omission is questioned my attitude will simply be that it is deemed not to be in the public interest to make the figures available.

Sincerely,

*Philip Young*  
Philip Young  
Chairman

PY:mdj

ON FILE OPM RELEASE  
INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

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CHAIRMAN

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C-1809

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*W. R. G.*  
*Shaw*  
*DOA*  
*F.*

October 22, 1954

S E C R E T

Honorable Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

Thank you for your letter of October 18th which was delivered to me by Colonel White.

I appreciate the point of view which you express with respect to the public release of the CIA security statistics. I know that you desire to cooperate fully in the implementation of Executive order 10450.

I have asked for comment from the White House as to whether there is any reason why I should not comply with your request in the light of all the circumstances you describe. At the moment I have strict instructions that these statistics are to be released publicly in exactly the same form as they appeared in the first release last March. CIA was included at that time and so far as I know there has been no comment with respect to this up to now.

I assume that your present request was arrived at only after a careful weighing of the question as to whether an exclusion of CIA would create a difficult public relations situation.

ON FILE OPM RELEASE  
INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

Sincerely,

*Philip Young*  
Philip Young  
Chairman

PY:mdj

NOTE FOR RECORD: At the Deputies' Meeting on 8 November 1954 this letter was discussed and the Director stated he did not intend to make any reply at this time.

9 November 1954



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MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. DULLES

In connection with the attached letter from Mr. Young, you raised the question as to whether NSA and those other offices coming under the Office of the Secretary of Defense were included in the public announcement of the number of Government employees released as security risks. Red White informs me that

Before you decide whether you should or should not answer this letter, I would like to speak to you.

4 Nov 54

(DATE)

FORM NO. 101 REPLACES FORM 10-101  
1 AUG 54 WHICH MAY BE USED.

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SECRET

(SENDER WILL CIRCLE CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM)

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FROM		INITIALS	DATE
1	Exec. Asst. to DCI	JSE/dr	10 Nov 54
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26 October 1954

Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
Director of Central Intelligence  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I wish to register the strongest possible protest as an individual and as an officer of this Agency to the release to the press by the Civil Service Commission of a breakdown on security separations in the Government between May 28, 1953 and July 1, 1954.

It should be made quite clear at the outset that I am in full accord with the elimination of all subversives, perverts or other security risks from Federal employment. It is equally important to insure that no such individuals be hired now or in the future by the Government.

But I am firmly of the conviction that the advertisement of risk separations by periodically publishing a breakdown indicating the number of separations from each Federal department seriously damages the best interests of the United States.

It is incongruous to me that the Civil Service Commission should be working on career legislation to provide greater benefits for Federal employees and attempting to recruit the highest caliber men and women for the Federal service, and simultaneously publishing statistics which cannot but bring shame, ridicule and degradation on present and former government workers.

I do not understand how on one day Federal officials can participate in the American Assembly at "Arden" (the Harriman home on the Hudson) discussing ways of improving the loyalty and caliber of U.S. officials, when within a few hours a press release is issued which surely would give anyone pause to consider making the government a career.

This is particularly true when the New York TIMES states: "Some of the persons who resigned did not know that information impugning their loyalty or character had been uncovered and thus had no opportunity to defend themselves." Is this a practice consistent with the American ideals which we prize so highly and extol the world over? And just how many persons want to serve the government if when they leave they will be



suspect as a possible 'risk' separation? Or, even worse, will not know that there is derogatory information in their files? Frankly, I see little hope of encouraging able young men and women to make a career with the government when the whole Federal service is being discredited.

It is hard to conceive how the publication of such figures are received in other parts of the world - let alone our own country. What for instance is the criteria for a dismissal for "perversion"? And how does the number of Federal employees dismissed for "perversion" compare to the general norms for such behavior in our society? And aren't some of the practices that Americans call "perversion" generally accepted in many other parts of the world? Not that we should condone or tolerate such practices, but why publish misleading figures that pervert the true picture of the security and loyalty of Federal workers?

And what are security cases? How many of these are prior associations undertaken at a time when there were other dangers? How many are foreign agents? How many are proven Communists? It would seem that if there must be statistics, here would surely be a place for further breakdown.

But most important of all, is the apparent listing of people who resigned from the government without even knowing that there was derogatory information in their files. This is certainly contrary to all American traditions of justice and fair play. To tolerate such activities in the government is certainly not calculated to inspire self-confidence on the part of persons working in Federal agencies. Thus, the extremely vital question is raised - do these statistics represent determinations made on the basis of procedures consistent with American law or justice?

For many years I have been of the conviction that our greatest weapon in the cold war is the example set for the world by the United States. The publication of security statistics is a good case in point. What must other governments think of the Central Intelligence Agency, which is imputed to have maximum security? And what about all of the other departments and agencies with which CIA must deal and which receive reports and information from CIA? What must the publication of these figures do - not only to the individual agencies, but to the entire government?

Not including the nearly four years of service for the country during World War II, I have worked for this Agency for nearly eight years. On many occasions during this period have I resented attacks which seemed unwarranted against Federal workers as a group, against the Foreign Service, against the Army and against loyal U.S. officials. I would be the last to deny the possibility of "bad apples" getting into the service of the United States, or of individuals in the service going bad. But with careful screening these can be kept out, or if already in, can be removed. Often

have I thought of the need of a strong, courageous voice to speak out on behalf of the Federal worker. Small voices have spoken only to be muffled by blanket accusations. The Federal workers look to the President and the Civil Service Commission as their spokesmen and defenders. For the Civil Service Commission to issue such a statement is like a father publicly to decry the morals of his children. I do not believe this is conducive to the development of a career service. I do not feel it is in the national interest. I believe the issuance of such statements should be discontinued.

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~~W~~yman B. Kirkpatrick  
Inspector General